turn and in the exphenence of his kindly feelings, thou, ht it his duty to repay that kindness by accompanying his guardian back, and taking care that no occulent or harm should be foll that one who had so

the ying his a unreas back, and cating care that no occident or harm should be full the one who had so kindly betriended the friendless.

The joke of the thing, and the amuning insident connected with his flight to Cape Vincent and his recurs therefrom, cannot fail to provoke a hear, y leagh from all, and to take from the whole affair ab we all the romance there is in it.

EXCITEMENT AT MT. PLEASANT, O.K.

MORE LIQUOR DESTROYED BY FEMALES

In the town of Mt. Plessard, about nine miles from
this city, not a drop of liquor has been sold for some
time, and nothing has transpired to may the quiet and
reace of the village until Sunday evening last, when
it was noised around that the Vankirk House had
been ren us to a Mr. Patterson, of Corington, who
expected to sell liquor, &c., was to arriva on Sunday,
a crowd of men and women, armed with hatchets,
ares, picks, guns, &c., repaired to the Vankirk House,
broke open the doors and scarched every room in the
hotel for the objectionable article, but failed in finding it. ncy, but he steadily votes with the Douglasite party in violation of the well understood views of the peo-ple of his District.

Wiscossis — At the Republican Caucus [50 Members being present, the Hon Charles Durkee was put in nomination as a Senatorial candidate to succeed . Walker whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Durkee had 44 votes. Two editors-Gen. Rufus King, of The Milwankee Sentiael, and Sherman

ing it.

In the meantime a man named Daniel Laboytaux, a barber in Mt. Pleasant, arrived in the towa with the first lead of liquor, coffee, sugar, and other groessies, but mestly liquor. The citizens were not aware of its arrival until the following morning about 9 o'clock, it was announced through the streets. In less than ten micutes, over a hundred persons were armed with any and everything that would break open a barral, cut open demijohas, smash bottles and costroy farniture. The moters, about thirty of whom were females, forcibly entered the premises, and commenced their work of desiruction. Mr. Laboytaux, who had charge of the property but who was about starting for snother load, neard of the attack on his house, and hastened to the scene of riot.

As he was entering the door, a female raised an ax over his bead, and would have felled him to the ground hase he not caught her arm and threw her to one side. He was then caught by persons of both saxes, and beat and dragged through the liquor, which was six inches on the floor, back to the deor, through which he was ejected into the street. Laboytaux, on thising "the hands he had fallen into," made good his tecape. The rioters continued their work of destruction until all the liquor, casks and barrels were confiscated; after which cheers upon cheers for the Ohio Liquor Law were given by the exceted people, who returned to their homes, determined to renew their attack if Mr. P. or any other person brought liquor to their town.

Yestercay Mr. Laboytaux obtained warrants in the Police Court, for the arrest of the following persons: Patrick Kirlon, Barney Hale, Benjamin Lattic, Peter Laboytaux, Oliver McCoy, Henry Gorman, Thomas Evert, and about 23 of the females, and such other men and women as Mr. L. could point out to the Marshal, who deputized a citizen of Mount-Pleasant to make the arrests.

[Cin. Gaz., Jan. 31, 2] also declined. A Free nan should be elected from Free and Radical Wisconsin to the U. S. Senate, possessed with backbone, who will vote right every MINNESOTA .- Gov. Gorman, the fighting Governor of that Territory, it is understood, will be removed from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs on the 31st of March. He has addressed a long Mossage to the Territorial Legislature, which that body has Among other things, he descants liberally and con-clusively on the Land bill fraud that has excited so much attention, and he comes to the correct con-ciusion "that the act of alteration of the bill was re-

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.

From The Nasheille Medical Journal.

The following account of death from old age, by the distinguished divine, Dr. A. L. P. Gress, of Nashville, will be read with great interest by every student of nature. The death of Aust Philia as the

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribane.

Size: Our peaceably quiet town was surprised yesterday merning by the arrival of about two hundred and fifty men and boys, forwarded to this piace by and fifty men and boys, forwarded to this place by
the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York.
Report says they have been forwarded by the reprecentations of Mesers. Johnson & Myers, contractors
for the enlargement of the Canal a few miles from
here. Mesers. J. & M. refuse to give then work
until next week, and then only a portion of them, as
large number of them are mere boys, of 15 to 18
years of age, and not able-bodied men, such as are
wasted for their werk.
Our dwellings have been thrown open to warm,
feed, and clothe them—oold, rayged, and hungry as
they were on their arrival here; and rumor says there
are more coming, against which the cummunity here
would most respectfully protest, unless some reliable
provision is made for them when they arrive here.
Very traily, yours.

H. W.

Coyage, N. Y., Fab 1, 1850

would vote for him. Circumstances had left Wm. H. Seward no other choice than to take the side of free dom. Reference had been made to oaths, as if a most would come here with an oath that would make him act independent of his official oath. Why should a few men attempt to dictate to 130,000 men in this State an oath which made them kneed to Baal and lick the diest. I Must a few men dictate an oath to these 130,000 men in this State an oath which made them kneed to Baal and lick the

out I Must a few man dictate an oath to these 130, one men which made them act contrary to their convictions! It was istimated, too, that committees had been seet here to work the destruction of one man. Mr. RHODES emphatically denied that any such Committees had appeared here.

Mr. S. B. COLE said it had been intimated such was the case. But this great effort was to not do wa one man.—William H. Seward—a man who, at this time, was the back-hope of the State itself.

Mr. O'KEEPE had not intended to take part in this discussion. It was none of his business. He

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1855.

The bill introduced by Mr. Field to prevent the discounting of bank bills at a greater rate of discount than one quarter of one per cent. was reported against this morning by the Bank Committee.

The Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies report favorably on the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine into the condition and treatment of the patients in the Poor and Work Houses in this State.

Mr. ROBERTSON, on previous notice, introduced the following bill:

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposes.

Mr. WHITNEY proposed a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Emigration to communicate to the Senate by what authority Thomas Dualspacts as one of the Commissioners. Laid on the table.

The Suppression of Gambling.

The bill providing for the more effectual suppression of gambling was taken up under the head of general orders, and Mr. Barr sought to amend it in that particular which makes the penalty fine and imprisonment, by making fine or imprisonment. The effort was unsuccersful, and the bill passed to a third reading. ASSEMBLY.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Petry's resolution was announced, and
Mr. WATERBURY said it was not necessary for bim to define bis position. His position was defined before the organization of this House. But there were men on this floor who would never have had a sent here had they not taken an oath to fulfill their duty. But they and bisely broken that oath, and diregarded their duty. He had been surprised to see that, at a given signal the Speaker of this House had come down upon the floor of this House, and there declared that he was justified in breaking his oath—sye, and that he would do so were his oaths as high as heaven. But he was glad to know that such a man was a Little-john. Talk not (said Mr. W.) of Catholic Jesuithm; there was a Jesuitism ten-fold greater than that of Catholicism. He was opposed to the reflection of Wm. H. Seward because he was Anti Republican, and was in favor of giving the means to Catholicism for its spread in this country. Mr. W. then reviewed the working of the Catholic religion—erguing that it was contrary to Republican principles. He also reviewed the course of Mr. Seward with regard to our Common Schools—referring to his proposition to divice the School moneys between Catholic and Protestant Schools. Mr. W. saked what would this country come to if this course was pursued; would it be one united American country, or would it not be divided up into one of sectionality?

Mr. HULL said there were men here who claimed

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS rose to a question of privi-lege, and pronounced some allusions in *The New-York* Times's Atheny correspondence, to his course with regard to the contested seat case from Oswego, un-

Mr. RHODES followed, saying he saw before him pledged to vote against a principle embodied in Wm. H. Seward, violating that pledga and ready to vote for the return of that man to the U. S. Senate. He asked how many men were pledged for the Maine Law? Was it more sinful to pledge against Wm. H. Seward than it was in favor of the Maine Law? Mr. R. proceeded at some length in discussion of the public acts of Mr. Seward.

Mr. RICKERSON moved to strike out of the resolution the words, "in the present distracted state of "parties."

Mr. HULL said there were men here who claimed exclusively to have American feelings; but there was not a man here but experienced this feeling as fully as there exclusive professors of it. He objected to the modus operandi of carrying out this feeling. He did not consider it necessary to prescribe or take osths to carry cut this feeling. American feeling was too broad for that. Was it not American feeling was too broad for that. Was it not American feeling man too broad for that. Was it not American Jesuitism. This carrying out Americanism as it was? It was nothing but Jesuitism—American Jesuitism—and yet Jesuitism is held in such high horror by these men. A man rises here and in a decisive manner calls another who has taken an oath, in an unguarded moment, a Latticohn. For himself, he considered such a man hig jehn.

Mr. H. then referred to the public acts of Mr. Seward, pointing out such as were calculated to enhance parties."
Mr. STEVENS moved that this subject be made

Mr. RICKERSON then took the floor and addressed the House at length, inquiring why all this constarnation with regard to this resolution. There was nothing in it but what all good man could vete for. But gentleman here acted as if they expected to be started by the apparition of some specter. Mr. R. helieved that the man to represent this State in the United States Senate must not only profess the principle against Slavery, but he must have the courage to practice that principle. And where was the man rely! If we refuse to send him, we abandon the position we occupy antogonistic to Slavery. It will be a retrogression—an abandonment of a glorious position. He was the successor of the "old man eloquent"—John Q. Adams—the eternal opponent of Slavery. And he, Mr. R., believed there was no man, under the circumstances, except Wm. H. Seward whom we can or ought to send to the Senate. If he is defeated, it will be a victory to the South.

The hour for adjournment arrived before Mr. R. had concluded.

paper a representation of the expression of enthusiasm manifested by a crowded auditory when the announcement was made that Wm. H. Seward had received 74 out of the 80 votes cast; nor the renewed outburst which took place when the nomination was mide

every lover of free institutions in the fullest sense. And the enthusiasm manifested will be responded to by freemen in all quarters of our Union.

be. But that geatherman had carefully withheld the fact that Gov. S. issued in another message sentiments intended to quiet the excitement which had arisen in the State. It was known, too, that a distinguished State Senator at that time, had endeavored to urge Gov. S. to withhold his sentiments in the first message. But his urging was anaviling, and the sentiment went forth to the world with the most disastrous results to the Whig party. And what would have been the effect of his recommendations to our public schools? It would have been the rain of that magnificent system of public education. He also referred to the course pursued by Gov. Seward toward the Anti-Renters, and then revisived the remarks of the gen leman from Monroe. (Mr. Stebbins.) with regard to the dectrine of "higher law." He said this doctrine had gained some ground in this State, to its disgrace, but it soon was abandoned. He denied the imputation cast upon those who could not accede to the doctrine of a "righer law" infidelity. Gentlemen talk about taking oaths in violation of their conscience. No one had taken such an oath. But when a man made a declaration of his intention to support a principle, he had a perfect right to carry out that declaration, no matter in what shape he assumes it. He defied that there was any intention to persecute any one on account of his religious principles. It was untrue that there was any intention to persecute any one on account of his religious principles. It was untrue that there was any intention to persecute any one on account of his religious principles. It was untrue that there was any intention to persecute any one on account of his religious principles. It was untrue that there was any intention to persecute any one on account of his religious principles. He promised his support—even to the bearing of arm—to protect the Catholic because they were Catholics. He promised his support—even to the bearing of arm—to protect the Uatholic from a prohibition of his enjoying the worship of his religiou. With re

sorely troubled with misgivings, and, yesterday and to-day, in the debate had on Mr. Petty's resolution, showed but too plainly that they expected de-feat—utter defeat, and that their candidate, whoever he may be, will have to take place among the scat-

The debate on the resolution referred to this morn ing, is considered by many who listened to it, the most disgraceful ever had in the House of Assembly, for its gross personalities-its acrimony, and want of ger themanly courtesy I need not say that these personalities came from the party which, in advance,

Forls its defeat certain.

At 71 o'clock, Mr. Blatchford called the Canous to order, and nominated Senator Williams Chairman, which nomination was confirmed.

Senator Richards, and C. P. Johnson, of the As-

newered to their names: Senators Bishes, Braidod Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickin-on, Derance, Hopkins, Munrue, Pratt, Bichards, Sherrill, Wilker, William, Y. Yacker, Sheeber, J. Bennett, J. P. Ben-Mesers, Ballewin, Ballyt, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Ben-Mesers, Ballewin, R. Ballyt, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Ben-Walter, Williams, Not, and
Mestr. Balewin, Baker, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Mestr. Balewin, Baker, Beecher, J. Bennett, Brysa, Blateslee, Biatchford Boynton, Rivan, Bushnell, otherchill, Clerk, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Colemna, Comstock, Daviden, Donnan, Esanes, Everest, Fairchild, Fluch, Glasson, Hull, Ilmmerson, C. P. Johnson, Knapp, Kirkland, Leidh, Hitteheld, Louire, Machan, McKinner, Mallory, Main May, E. Miller, Muaro, Patte, O. Palmer, Fennyer, Phelps, Ramesy, Haumond, Rickerson, Bhoda, Robinson, Schuyler, R. Smith, S. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Stryvessent, Terhunar, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, van Oedol, Walker, Weed, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wikey, Wooden, of the Assembly—F. Assexykkes—Sensorse Barnard, Brooks, Pridd, Patnam, Whitney; and Mesura Biosales, Campbell, Craster, Dumont, Bewards, Fardon, Gates, Ooddard, Haut, Lamport, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Flatt, Rhodes, A. G. Williams, and Wisner, of the Assembly.

Senator Bishop stated that Senator Barnard had left the city before this Cancus was called.
Senator Robertson moved that the Cancus row proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of United States Senator, and that the Chair appoint two Hen. John Slidell; sao the Hon. P. H. Key nomi nated the Hon. John Moore, of St. Martins. vote was then taken, and resulted as follows: The John Ray, 2; blank, 4. Mr Südell's majority on joint ballot was 28, (so says our dispatch, though the figures show it to be 29.) The Convention was dis-The Chair appointed Senator Croeby and Mr. Boynn tellers.
The Caucus proceeded to a ballot, with the followoived, and the House adjourned.

This is considered an Anti-Know-Nothing victory

INDIANA -The constituents of Mr. Anthony, a "Popular Severeignty" Senator, have instructed him to vote for U. S. Senator at an early day. It appears Mr Littlefield moved that the ballot be declared a that Anthony represents an Anti-Nebraska cons

oalimous vote. Carried In response to calls, Lieut.-Gov. Raymond, Speaker ittlejohn, and Senators Crosby and Dickinson ad-

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Caucus then adjourned.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855,

It is dead low water at Washington. The feaming political currents of the last session have subsided, till but a sluggish rivulet remains. Wide banks of mud stretch out on either side. whereon lie the stranded wrecks of numberless peliticians. The Anti-Nebraska blow has driven

up many of them high and dry.

Mr. Benton's sun is set. His late voluntary and uncalled-for demonstration on the Kansas question has severed him from his last circle of friends. He will go out of public life by unani mous consent. His influence in the House is reduced to 0. His splarge on the Pacific Telegraph

bill was simply ridiculous.

The French Spoliation bill is likely to pass the Senate, and be approved by the President.

Mr. Atchisen says he thought of bringing in bill at this Session in reference to the admission of Kansas as a State, but omits it out of consideration for political friends in the North, confidently relying upon its being done at the next Session.

Fragrant and forbearing Atchison

Mr. Houston's speech on the Army bill, yesterday and the day before, is highly esteemed for its independent truthfulness on the subject of our Indian difficulties on the Mussouri frontier, which are ripening into a needless and expensive war for the gratification of certain bull-dogs of the Administration. The Indian "outrages" which it is proposed to redress, were provoked by the inexcusable conduct of our own military authorities in Kansas. And now two millions and a half of dellars are appropriated to follow up this great wrong by perpetrating another and a greater.

SOLDIERS TO SHOOT THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855. Having, at the last session, by force of the Nebraska bill, deprived the Indians of some of their fairest lands, the Senate to-day passed a bill raising an additional army of 3,000 soldiers to shoot down the poor natives if they shall dare to resist. Gen. Houston, true to his allegiance to the redman's rights, voted against it. The Southern Whigs very naturally voted for it. Gen. Cass, in an excess of independence, declared that he did not feel bound to support every measure that came before the Senate, merely because it was an Administration measure. He was compelled to admit, however, that this was such a measure, and that he should vote for it. So the bill passed. The French Indemnity bill will pass next, as it came from the House, although Mr. Clayton manifests a little too much dogmatism in trying to force it to a vote, to the exclusion of all other business. Will the President veto it ? If he doesn't, what is the good of having a Loco-Foco President !

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Massachuserrs -- At 12 o'clock on Wednesday Massachuserts.—At 12 o'clock on Wednesday the Senate proceeded to the election of a United States Senator. Forty members were present—the entire Senate. The result of the vote was as follows: Whole number of votes, 40, necessary to choice, 21. Henry Wilson had 21; Ephraim M. Wright, (the present Secretary of State, 15; Julius Reckwell, Julius A. Rockwell, N. P. Banks, Jr., and Masshal P. Willer, and asth. Mr. Brandt and Masshal P. Marshal P. Wilder, one each. Mr Bryant and Mr. Ely, who have been prominent among the candidates supported by Mr. Wilson's opponents, received no caused by the resignation of Mr. Everett, which took place soon after the Legislature adjourned last summer. The Hon. Julius Rockwell at present holds the office, by appointment from Gov. Washburn. The Boston Telegraph says that Gen. Wilson will immediately proceed to Washington to take his seat. His official term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859. Mr. Sumper's term expires on the 4th o During the next Congress, therefore, Massachusetts will be represented in the U. S. Senate by two Anti-Slavery men, both of whom were among the origina-ters of the Free-Soil party of 1818.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the Senate that the bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of Plymouth, to prevent and punish fraudulent arrests known as the Personal Liberty bill) ought to pass. The report was accepted, and the bill passed to a third reading. THE STATE OF OREGON .- The bill which passed the House on Monday last, provides that the people of the Territory of Oregon be authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the TATE of OREGON. The usual Courts are to be established, and until another census and apportionment, the new State is to be entitled to one Representative in the Corgress of the United States. Sections 16 and 36 in every township of the public lands in said State, are to be granted for the use of schools; two en-tire sections are to be given for the use and support of a university; and ten entire sections are to be ap-propriated for completing the public buildings of suid of a university; and ten entire sections are to be appropriated for completing the public buildings of said State, or for the erection of others. Five per cent, of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within the State are to be paid to the State, for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature thereof shall direct, upon condition that there be no interference with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, and that no tax is to be laid upon the lands of the United States, and no higher tax upon non-resident proprietors than upon residents.

Convergence—Politics above states of the

place and day for holding the State Conventions of the two great parties having been appointed. The Democrats are to meet at New-Haven on the 14th of February, and the Whigs at the Melodeen, in the City of Hartford, on the 28th of the same month. The New-London Chronicle suggests that, as the meeting of one of the parties is to be held on the 14th, St. Valentine's day) the occasion

is fit and proper for a little preliminary billing and cooling of leaders, and a subsequent cordial union of voters.

ALARIMA.—The Mobile Register (Dem.) gives us some more information in regard to the Know-Nothing State Convention, which, it states, has just been held in that city. The Register states that the Convention made no nomination for Governor: that it adjourned to meet again in April next; and that it had four names before it for Governor: viz., Jones M. Withers and Robert A. Baker, of Mobile; Judge George D. Shortridge, of Shelby, and James L. Price, of Perry—all prominent Democrats.

LOUISIANA.—On the 23d ult. both Houses met in Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, when 89 members of the House, and 39 Senators answered to their names. The Hon. Peter K. Wagner nominated for United States Senator the

M Booth, of The Free Democrat-were named in con-

nection with this office, but it is understood they re-

fused to accept a nomination. The Hon. Orsamus Cole

refused to print. It has, however, seen the

garded by Congress as such a flagrant attack upon

A FUGITIVE SLAVE—AN ADVENTURE.

From The Watertown Inferencian, Feb. 1.

In coming to Rome over the Watertown and Rome Railroad, on Saturday last, we were invited by the conductor to step into the baggage-car, if we wished to see a darkey, a "fugitive," who had but just exped from the land of slavery. We accepted the invitation, and on going into the car there sat a lad about 13 or 14 years of age, half white and half black, thereing over a good warm fire. The boy was a very sprightly and intelligent one for a slave. He exhibited that bashful difficience and that sense of inferiority which the slave at the South is made to feel and taught to remember. He gave his name as Jim Anderson, and said that he was owned by a planter by the name of Anderson, who lived about three miles from Anmapolis, in the State of Maryland. He said that he and a cousin of his, a little older than himself, escaped just four weeks ago that (Sunday) night; that his master left in the morning to go to Baltimore to be absent eight or ten days, and laft the slaves on the plantation, as is customary, in charge of oversers. In the night he and his causia left his master's service, without taking the trouble to ask permission, or to look up the overseer to obtain a pass. We questioned him pretty thoroughly and closely, as to the route he came, the places he passed through, the means he made use of to escape detection, and the manner of his escape. His answers were intelligent and intelligible, and he gave such an account of the whole affair as to leave no doubt upon our mind, as to the truth of his statement, or as to the fact of his once being a slave, and a fugnitive from the South. He said that he and his cousin took sufficient food frum his master to last them until they got into a free State, that they came to Harper's Ferry and there found a boat, which they broke loose and crossed over—that they came to Harper's Ferry and there found a boat, which they how he had to be seen to be a sufficient of the said that he matter of the said that

himself; it being the first fugitive we had seen of that tender age, we were much interested in the story he had told us, and felt quite curious to know how he came where he was. It seems that the lad and his cousin were piloted from Elmira to Binghamton, thence to Syracuse and Oneida. At the latter place, from some cause not fully known, or explained to us, the boys, or those having them in charge, had a suspicion that Mr. Anderson, the owner, was on track, and after the boys. The cousin befrom some cause not fully known, or explaned to us, the boys, or those having them in charge, had a suspicion that Mr. Anderson, the owner, was on track, and after the boys. The cousin became frightened, and sought his own safety in a speedy flight—in what direction was not known to our informant. Jim was sprited away under the guidance of the "faithful," and placed in charge of a man, and sent to Rome. The man having the boy in charge arrived in this village on Friday noon, bringing with him the lad and a letter written by a gentleman at Oneida, directed to ——, the names we omit, committing the fugitive to their keeping. The letter and how were duly delivered in Rome; funds, we learn, were collected, and at 4 P. M. the boy and the faitiful guarciar, who had accompanied him from Oneida, took the train on the Watertown Road for Case Vincent. On the arrival of the ears at the Cape, the boy was placed in charge of a colored man there, oy was placed in charge of a colored man there, the strict injunctions "to ran him into Canada" at he break of day the next morning. The boy was aken to the colored man's house and duly secreted. the break of day the next morning. The boy was taken to the colored man's bouse and duly secreted. Early Sairdey morning, search in the house was made by the man for his profess but he could not be found. Inquiry was made, the village was searched, about every nock and corner were runninged, but in vair—the fugitive could not be found; he was again a "fugitive"—not from Slavery, but from freedom. Telegraph dispatches were sent to Watertown and other places, but no tidings of the fugitive elaw Jim could be heard. The "faithful guardina tursed his steps homeward; he considered that he had performed his duty by conducting the slave to the very brink of the Big River, and that it was no fail or remiseners of duty on his part, if the mester had nabled his property before the long-wished-for land of promise was reached. He took the cars for home congratulating himself, however, that no slave owne sear near, and that his "ward" was, no doubt, safely landed "on the other side of Jordan. When the cars were about half-way between Watertown and Rome, the conductor noticed under or among the mail-bags in the mail-car, something pesuliar—romething which resembled a maving, living substance—a thing of life, looking more like a male than the mail. On closer examination it was found to be the "fugitive Jim"—he was on his way back to

"garded by Congress as such a flagrant attack upon
"the purity of national legislation that it deserved
"the most marked rebuke." And we are happy to
know that the American Congress is not yet become
so corrupt as to besitate a moment about ediministering
the rebuke that the perpetrators so richly deserved.
The Governor cautions the Legislature to guard
with vigilance the interests of Minnesots "against
"the insidious encrosehments of capital and extrav"agains speculation." No Banks should be chartered.
The interests of education are strongly recommended,
Gov. G. says, in 1854 the taxable property of the
Territory an ounted to the sum of \$4.578,033, showing
an increase of \$2,132,596 over the previous year.
The Know-Nothings are snubbed up soundly. He
says "such an organization might well soon be ex
"pected to prescribe the Sun, because he dares first
"to shine on the Oriental world."

A FUGITIVE SLAVE-AN ADVENTURE.

The following account of death from old age, by the distinguished divine, Dr. A. L. P. Green, of Nashville, will be read with great interest by every student of nature. The death of Auat Philia as the doctor beautifully expresses it, was truly a "natural" death," for death from disease is not according to nature, but might truly be classed under the head of "accidents" or "casualities."

Dr. Eve—Dear Sur: I promised you that I would furnish you with some of the facts connected with the last days of Aunt Philia, an old negro woman of mine, who died last fail. Aunt Philis was at the time of her death, at the lowest estimate, 111 years old, and the probability is that she was zeveral years older. For 50 years she has enjoyed uninterrupted heath, and, as far as I have been able to learn, she was never sick in her life, except at the birth of her children. For thirty years of her life, and down to within three years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the slightest change in her appearance—time excrebing but little power over her. The first sign of decay was that of sight, which took place about three years before her death, up to that time she was in the full enjoyment of all her senses; and at 104 years would have married an old negro man of 75 if I had not objected. Her sight failed not in the usual way, but she became near-sighted, not being able to ree objects at a distance. Soon after this her hearing declined, but up to the time of her death she could hear better than old persons generally do. The first indication of mental isalute was that of locality, she not being able to find her way to a neighbor's house, yet her memory seemed perfect in all other respects. She recollected her friends and old acquaintances, but could not find her way to their houses. I at first supposed that this was owing to defective sight, but on examination found it was in the mind. Still her locomotion was good: she had the full use of herself, and could walk strong and quick like a young person, and held herself up so trivigh

seened to be in good health, box are regard means, and her stomach and bowels were uniformly in good condition. I often examined her the best I could, and she had no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind, and from her own account, and from all that I was able to learn, she was in good health and all the while in fine spirits. The intellect and the mind seemed to be perfectly good, only that she did not seem to know where she was all the time.

At length one of the children said to me that Aunt Philis was getting cold, and on examining her I found it even so; the extremities were cold—still she look her regular meals, and did not complain of anything; and the only change that I recollect of was that she slept a little more than usual. The coldness increased for two days, when she became as cold almost as a dead person. Her breathing began at length to shorten, and graw shorter and shorter till she ceased to breathe. Death closed in upon her like going into a soit, sweet sleep, and for two minutes it was difficult to tell whether she was breathing or not. There was no contortion, no struggle, no twisting of the muscles, but after death she might have still been taken, on a slight examination, to have been in a deep aleep. So passed away Philis—the only natural death I ever witnessed.

EMIGRANTS SENT TO THE COUNTRY.

A SPOT IN MASSACHUSETTS WHERE THERE IS NO CRIME.—The rum traffic on Martha's Vineyard has been outlawed for more than eighteen years. Rambelling is not known in that locality. What has been selling is not known in that locality. What has been the result I Crime has not only diminished, but it seems to have almost entirely left the Vineyard. Seems to have almost entirely left the Vineyard. We are informed that no case of crime has come before the Courts for semething like sixteen years. The Jadges godown in one boat and back in the next. While the traffic in liquor continued, the next. While the traffic in liquor continued, the next. While the traffic in liquor continued, the next. Civil cases have been greatly diminished, and there are now very few that some up for trail. Here is a fact of immense importance. Crime and the grog-shope always go together. Stop rum selling and nearly all kinds of misdemannors and offenses against the law will instantly cease. This fact furnishes an argument in favor of prohibiting the runitable and specific in the second of lower was

POPULATION OF IOWA.—The census of Iowa was taken last summer and the whole population found to be 325,014—number of voters 50,934.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. NOMINATION OF U. S. SENATOR.

Fison, who have been very busy since the election arring to make the people believe that he was no rai fee of Stavery after all, will find no difficulty in

derstanding the above terse and vigorous speci-

ses of plain English.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
Charles Durkee, Esq., was nominated, on Wednes day, es the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

Ex-Mayor Maury died at 1 o clock this afternoon, is less will be very deeply regretted by the whole essmunity. He was wealthy and benevolent, and tring the time that he filled the effice of Mayor, it is ad, he distributed more than doubly the amount of usulary in various and extended acts of charity. He sur President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

Suprame Court.—Chas. A. Davison, of York, I.a., pel Lather Day, of Ohio, were admitted Atorneys and Counseions in this Court. No 29 Josish S. Staffed and wife, appellants, vs. The Union Bank of Louisia. No. 105. Josish S. Stafford and wife vs. The few Orleans and Cacal Banking Company, appeals som the District Court of Texas; on motion of Mr. ione, there cames were dismissed, with costs, by conset of the parties. No. 55. Jane A. Cox, guardism, tal., appellants, vs. Charles Mason: argument consent of the parties. No. 55. Jane A. Cox, guardism, tal., appellants, vs. Charles Mason: argument consent of the for appellants. No. 59. James Ruodes, opellant, vs. W. B. Farmer et als; argument computed by Philips for appellants, and continued by Bb for appelled.

The Anti Nebraska members of Congress have considered liberally toward the payment of the fine imposed spon S. M. Booth, by the United States Circuit

ributed liberally toward the payment of the fine imposed upon S. M. Booth, by the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, in a case of rescuing a fugitive slave. The fine is one thousand dollars.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

The majority of the Senate's Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the suppression of intemperance, yesterday morning reported it back to the Senate, with a number of amendments. The amendments relate principally to micor particulars, and do sot affect the really vital features of the bill. The sections which provide the forms of bond to be given by the agents appointed to sell liquors are stricken est, and provision made that all such bonds shall be the usual form, without imposing extraordinary by the agents appointed to sait all such bonds shall be at the usual form, without imposing extraordinary conditions. The section which disqualities a person spaged in the unlawful traffic of intoxicating liquous from serving as a juror in any case arising from this set, is also stricken out, as are those parts of the serveal sections which provide for instituting suits against effects in the name of the township, city, borough, a town where the offence shall have been committed, and those other clauses which direct that all forfeitness of fines for violations shall go to the treasury of the township, city, &c., in which they occur.

The mirority of the Committee also reported, by a sill, providing for the holding of an election in Normber neat, whereat the sense of the people shall be also in reference to the law of Prohibition. They sport no law, leaving that to be made by the Legislaure, should the people decide they want one.

ILLNESS OF EX-MAYOR MAURY.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
Ex Mayor Maury is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ACCIDENT.

WHITE RIVER JENCTION, (Vt.) Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Walcott, Conductor on the Windsor freight tain, on the Vermont Central Railroad, was seriously injured this afternoon, his head coming in contact with a wood-pile while looking out of the window of the saloon. It is thought be will recover.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

A fire broke out in the room of Miss Makeab, the actress, last evening, at the Galt House, completely destroying two rooms. The damage by fire and water is estimated at \$6,000 or \$5,000. The wardrobe of Miss Makeah was entirely consumed.

The weather has underated; and boats are arriving and departing daily.

SINKING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER—PROBABLE LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.

NEW OBLEASS, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.
The steamer Eliza sunk a few days since in the Bississippi, at Plum Point Bend, a little below Memphis. It is feared that about thirty lives were lost.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Friday, Fab. 2, 1855.
The steamship Nashville, from New-York, arrive bere this afternoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.
SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2, 1835.
Weather clear and cold. We had a slight fall of snow last night. St. John, N. B , Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

St. John, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
Fine, clear, cold weather.

CALAIS, Me., Friday, Fab. 2, 1855.
Weather cold, without indications of snow.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
Cold and clear weather, with a north-west wind.

MONTHEAL, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
Mild and clear. Wind northerly.

POUTLAND, M. Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.
A clear, pleasant morning. Wind west.

BOSTEN, Friday, Feb. 2—9 A. M.

A very pleasant morning. Theremometer about

A very pleasant morning. Theremometer about

We had a slight fall of snow here to-day. The termometer stands at 12 degrees above zero. Teams crossed the St. Lawrence River on the ice this morning for the first time.

XXXIIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 2, 1855.
Mr. BADGER gave notice, that on Monday next is should propose to repeal so much of the 30th section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States as authorizes the taking depositions

United States as authorizes the taking depositions without notice.

The bill from Mr. SEWARD, of the Committee on Commerce, admitting the Russian built ship Aina to a register under the name of St. Andrew, was passed.

Mr. Maliory's bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place those on the reserved list, who are out of the line of promotion, and upon leave of absence, and to pay those Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants, who are incapable of service.

This reserved list paye as follows:

On Leave.

declaration, lettely published in the public papers.

Mr. MUNDY imquired if that was as binding as the Hisdoo oath?

Mr. LAMPORT was opposed to that kind of Jesuitical oaths, and because he felt alarmed at those oaths, he was to be charged with taking an oath in violation of his conscience. He considered it the duty of all American citizens to stand up against those oaths, and the work to follow them. But at the same time he denied the intention to persecute foreigners, as such. Mr. L. referred to the recent election in Ontario, where the question was fully before the people. The question was between Hindoo and—what Fusion! Woolly Heads and Abolitionists!!! And give "Sam" one more lick at them, and there will not be a greasy spot left. [Applause.] Mr. L. said he was a law-abiding man. He had understood that there was a caucus lest night. Whatever was the result—constitutionally obtained—he would abide by it.

Mr. S. B. COLE said that there was a crisis approaching, such as to test the soundness of this Legislature. The question of religious toleration had been mooted here, but he scorned to discuss that question. It had no connection with the United States Senatorship—nor had it any bearing upon the resolution before the House. The resolution said we would not support any man who was not a friend of our State interests, or public schools, and of our country. Where was the man who dared to be otherwise than the resolution expressed? He was no factionist. He was a Whig. He had dared to determine what was right and act upon it. That made him a party man—a Whig. He would not acknowledge himself a Seward man per sc. But as a Whig he in the second of the secon most gallant defense of itself and the National flag. Portugal is liable to the owners, but the owners could only prosecute through the agency of the United, States Government. Government could by a mere demonstration of war have other redress for its citi-zens, but Government referred to arbitration the

is minorities, a home or abroad. I intend to live of the die with biter, nurelenting bostility to Slavery of to die with biter, nurelenting bostility to Slavery of the die with biter, nurelenting bostility to Slavery artification of constant and the state of section of our country. I hope to be able a maintain on all occasions these principles, to a maintain on all occasions the whole country, and when I say the best country, I want every body to understand that is leaded in that term Massachusetts and the North is not the time for me to detain you. You have alled upon me most unexpectedly, to say a word, whereast that the discomfitted opponents of Mr. I been, who have been very busy since the election claim, which was lost by reason of an error of fact, assumed by the arbitrators, of which error they a light have been disabused, if the Government had appeared, or permitted the owners to appear before the Arbitrator. As to the proceeded, such gallaniry, and such errors, will not often occur together.

Mesers. BAYARD and CLAYFON reaffirmed their previous argument on the bill, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

No quorum being present, the House adjourned.

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune]

ing.

A SAM' IN THE SENATE.

The bill to enable Wm. Tell Poussin, an alien, to hold real estate, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a long Know-Nothing discussion took place upon it, in which Messrs. HDPKINS, WHIT-NEY, CROSBY and DICKINSON participated. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Mr. HULL said there were men here who claimed

Mr. H. then referred to the public acts of Mr. Seward, pointing out such as were calculated to enhance the glory and greatness of the country. He considered that Mr. Seward was the embeddment of the rorthern sentiment with regard to astional affairs. He had, too, been in the Senate so long that his opponents knew him and feared him. And while they feared him they also admired him. Another word, said Mr, H., about these oaths. Immediately after the organization of this House, members were witted on to take an oath. He held that man were absolved from oaths which bound their consciences—that were calculated to make them traitorous to their constry.

Mr. LAMPORT, on his return from home to this

House, a day or two since, was surprised to find matters so well arranged. He was surprised to find that men who, but two weeks since, had, in a counting room at the foct of State-st., declared sentiments different states of the country of the co

room at the foot of Stateset, declared sentiments di-rectly contrary to those proclaimed here. The gen-tleman from New-York (Mr. Leigh) had stated here that the sentiments of Gov. Seward, expressed in a message, were not what they had been represented to be. But that gentleman had carefully withheld the fact that Gov. S. issued in another message sentiments

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Belden & Co. remitting the duties on the goods conficeated in Mexico.

After being in Committee on private bills, thirty-six bills were favorably reported to the House, but yet finally acted on.

Mr. ROBERTSON, on previous notice, introduced the following bid:

SECTION 1. In any action brought by or against a corporation created by or under the laws of any other State, Gevernment or County in which a corporator thereof may be competent to be sworn and examined as a witness in behalf of such cerporation, the adverse perty may also be sworn and examined as a witness in his own behalf.

The act to take effect immediately.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Fund for the Reilef of Infirm and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposes.

was the case. But this great effort was to pet do valore man—William H. Sward—a man who, at this time, was the back-bone of the State itself.

Mr. O'KEEFE had not intended to take part in this discussion. It was none of his business. He was a Republican Democrat. But his principles had been vilhed. The gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Waterbury) had said this was a Protestant community. Mr. O'K. denied that this was a Protestant community. Mr. O'K. denied that this was a Protestant or Catholic community. The gentleman had said he would protect Catholicism. He asked no protestion from him. He got his protection for his religious creed from the Almighty God, and the Constitutions of the United States and this State, which tolerated all religions. Reference had been made to the tamporal powers of the Pope. That por old Pope had no powers. He was simply a prescribed Prince, hedged in at Rome Mr. O'K. want on explaining the action of Catholics recently; claiming for them as much interest in the stability and prosperity of this country as any other class of citizens. He held that the Catholic Church was republican in itself—every office in it was obtained by ballot. And as to the Jesuitical oath read by the gentleman from Outario, (Mr. Lemport.) he, Mr. O'K., took this occasion to brand it as a forgery, and challenged proof to the contrary. As to Wm. H. Seward, he could not vate for him. He did not like his principles. But he knew Mr. Seward's friends could take care of him. Mr. PETTY followed—referring to what he termed the most contemptible conduct on the part of Mr. Leigh, in getting him to offer the resolution before the House. Mr. P. passed in review the public cause of Wim. H. Seward, whom he considered a political gambler—an enemy to our Union—an enemy to our commen (chools—a propagator of anarchy through the "higher law" doctrine. Mr. P. also relied their places beside that of Benefici Aroud. What influences have operated upon those more this House who were fifty members of this House who were pledged to vote

regard to the contested seat case from Oswego, us qualifically false.

Mr. O KEEFE, also alluded to in the same con

Mr. O KEEFE, also saluded to in the same connection, after saying it was customary to act as counsel in such cases, said he had not received a retainer, and did not trink he would accept any.

Mr. STEVENS also disclaimed any intention of acting in any manner which might be considered even as disreputable. He believed the House would justify him in the part he had taken in the case referred to, against this foul and wanton slander.

Mr. GLEASON addressed the House in advocacy of the return of Wm. H. Seward, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Petty.

Mr. RHODES followed, saying he saw before him pledged to vote against a principle em-

Mr. STEVENS moved that this sables to have
the special order for to morrow morning, immediately
after the reading of the Journal. He made this motion in order to afford an opportunity to the Speaker
to reply to what had been said personal to him.
The motion was carried.

Mr. RICKERSON then took the floor and addressed

THE U. S. SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

Legislative Caucus, held in the Assembly Chamber last evening, to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator. I regret I cannot add thereto the speeches of Lient Gov. Raymond, Speaker Littlejohn, Sens-ter Croeby, and others, made at the close of the pro-ceedings. I also regret that I cannot transfer to

The scene was a glorious one-felt, deeply felt, by

You will observe who are absent. Some of them, however, it is known, will vote for Mr. Seward, and were absent from necessity.

The opponents of Mr. Seward, the last week, were

CONSECTIOUT.-Politics show signs of life-the

The following is a plain record of the proceedings.

sembly, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the roll was called, when the following answered to their names: